

ernment's men, told the policeman that the arms were in the custody of the United States Customs House.

"Show me your warrant," demanded Cornell.

"We have no warrant, but we are confiscating arms that we have reason to believe were on their way to Ireland," replied Curran.

The cops produced the warrant procured by Williams, and Williams rushed to a telephone booth in his lawyer, Thomas J. O'Neill, 238 Broadway, New York City.

O'Neill arrived in Hoboken before the argument on the pier was concluded. Leaving a guard over the guns, O'Neill went to the city of Hoboken, where the United States Customs House in New York.

While they contended that the stuff should be taken to the Headquarters in Hoboken because the United States would be holding it illegally, in that its representatives had no warrant, they were informed by the assistant, "The warrant is in the name of the United States, and the matter would have to be thrashed out in court anyway, so it would be quite all right to take the guns to the police station for the rest of the day and over night."

Then it was learned that since Sunday the Government men have been working on information indicating that a large consignment of machine guns and other arms had been shipped to the city of New York in a prolonged battle were due to depart for Ireland from the port of New York. The story the Department of Justice men were working on was a fantastic one.

Sinn Fein Enemy Inform.

It seemed some one not entirely in sympathy with the Sinn Fein programme told the Government officials that negotiations for machine guns had been entered into by agents of the Irish Republican army here in America, and that several manufacturers and representatives of the Sinn Fein had been interviewed by the Irishmen. Spot cash was to have been paid, but no one wanted to enter into the transaction because of the Sinn Fein's known attitude toward the United States. The Sinn Fein men wouldn't listen, and dealers such as the Bannerman people used to be declined to negotiate openly.

The Government men decided that until they learned of successful negotiations by the Irishmen with some American dealer they would watch the ports. On Monday they received notice that a deal had been made, but the information did not include the name of the parties to the negotiations. Monday night they learned enough to warrant the search of the Hoboken docks. A sailor, described as possessing a strong cockney accent, communicated with customs officials and told them that machine guns were being loaded on several freighters at the docks.

He is alleged to have added that "there was a lot of double crossing going on." That statement was not interpreted as a warning, but as a warning of investigation that the Department of Justice will inaugurate to-day. Williams refused to describe himself or his business. Undoubtedly the Department of Justice will ask him, in the course of its investigation, where he obtained the weapons and what his market for them was.

Upholds Williams' Course.

"I know little or nothing about Williams," explained O'Neill to a reporter for THE NEW YORK HERALD. "He comes to my office and we go into no personal matters. He deals in arms and ammunition, and makes a business of it. He does not go around advertising. But I can assure you that he does not do as he has to entertain schemes of selling arms and ammunition to the enemies of the United States. He is on friendly terms."

Then O'Neill explained that he was of the impression that the guns were new and were reconstructed.

"They were purchased by my client from the manufacturers, I believe," he said. "They represent an investment of more than \$100,000, maybe \$150,000. I then shipped to a storehouse in Hoboken for perfectly obvious reasons. When you have a client who wants arms and ammunition he is not going to tell you where he got them. Well, Williams simply wanted them stored near the shipping point—Hoboken."

"And the rest of his story is simple. Somebody broke into his storehouse and took his property. I have no idea who did the stealing nor have I any right to say that they were on their way to Ireland."

The customs officials refused to make any official statement regarding the guns and their discovery. The Department of Justice was similarly reticent. Numerous wild stories concerning the guns and their destination were to be heard along the waterfront last night. One story had it that Williams had refused to do business with the Sinn Fein and because of that the latter had raided his storehouse and had decided to try to smuggle the arms to Ireland under cover.

The United States Shipping Board did not wait until this morning to begin its investigations. Last night it was making inquiries. And such inquiry as the board made was made in the light of the fact that the guns were carried to the East Side on launches and in rowboats and then hoisted over the side by somebody in the arrangement.

It is understood that they were put aboard the East Side as engine supplies. At any rate a curious member of the crew—probably the man with the "jackknife on the burip bag"—the result was that he uncovered a machine gun, dismantled but unmistakable, and decided it was up to him to tell somebody about it.

Until she pulled out for Norfolk last night the East Side had been lying at Pier 2 since April 15. She arrived at that time from Bordeaux and Havre. She lost her crew twice since due to the marine strike, but left last night with a full complement of men. It was said last night at the pier that there is reason to believe that whoever placed the guns aboard the East Side lost courage later because on Tuesday night two launches, each carry five men, came alongside her.

Fail to Board Freighter.

"We want to go aboard the East Side," one of the men on the nearest launch told the watchman. "Some supplies were delivered to her by mistake. We want to look at them."

"Nothing doing until you bring written orders from the owners," replied the watchman.

"We've got an order," yelled the man in the boat. "Let us up there and we'll show you."

"Order or no order," was the watchman's ultimatum. "You can't come up here this time of night. Come around in the morning and we'll look over that order."

The two launches pulled away.

Search for Two of Crew.

Government officials declared last night that they were anxious to find two members of the crew of the East Side who left the ship Monday night and failed to report since.

None of the officials—Government and Hoboken—admitted knowing anything additional regarding Williams. Williams is alleged to be the "Redhead" Carsten that he lived in Hoboken. But Chief of Police Hayes said that he could locate no such person in that town.

Gloster Armstrong, the British Consul-General, when seen last evening said that he "knew nothing" of the story of the machine guns in Hoboken.

WEEKS HINTS GRAFT, VOIDS HARNESS JOB

25 to 100 Million Contract Cancelled in Drive at Surplus Goods Sales.

TO PROSECUTE GUILTY

Former Army Officers Accused of Banding Together to Make Big Sum.

PALMER IGNORED FACTS

Daugherty Followed Up Lead, With Full Backing of Harding.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, June 15.—The New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 15.

Secretary of War Weeks announced to-day the cancellation of the Government's contract with the United States Harness Company for the sale of millions of dollars worth of surplus army harness and other leather goods. He acted on the advice of Attorney-General Daugherty.

This is the first important step in carrying out the policy of the Harding Administration to root out graft in the sale of all surplus army supplies and to prosecute those guilty of conspiring to defraud the Government wherever the evidence indicates criminality or the possibility of recovery through civil suits.

The details of the harness graft were published by THE NEW YORK HERALD last autumn. This case was investigated by the Graham committee of the House last Congress, and former Attorney-General Palmer was asked to take action, but both he and former Secretary of War Baker failed to do so.

A few weeks ago THE NEW YORK HERALD announced exclusively that evidence in this and other cases involving alleged graft in the disposal of surplus army supplies had been turned over to Attorney-General Daugherty by President Harding with instructions to go to the bottom of the matter and bring court actions if the evidence justified it.

What the next step in the harness case is to be has not been divulged by the Department of Justice, but in view of Secretary Weeks' statement to-day it seems likely that the Attorney-General will soon take the case to the courts.

Contracts Approved by Baker.

"These contracts," said Secretary Weeks, "were entered into by the former director of sales with the approval of the House and Senate. They were for the accumulation of stock of surplus military harness and accessories to be turned over to the United States Harness Company to be reconsigned and sold or sold in its original condition upon a profit sharing basis."

"The facts developed by the Attorney-General led him to the conclusion that these contracts had been entered into as a result of a conspiracy on the part of certain former army officers to secure these contracts and the control of large stocks of harness on hand for their own benefit."

"The War Department naturally has followed the advice of the law officer of the Government in this matter."

The United States Harness Company some time ago employed one of the most prominent attorneys in Washington, who has been conferring with Department of Justice officials concerning the case, in an endeavor to show why the contract should not be cancelled and to prevent indictments. Joseph C. Byron of Hagerstown, Md., who was a Major in the army during the war, was the attorney.

The War Department is a civilian capacity, is one of the chief organizers of the company which entered into the contract for the sale of the leather goods. He is at present the company's treasurer. Several other former officers are involved in the case.

The value of the leather goods in the contract has been variously estimated at \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The truth is that the exact value is not known, but the lower figure is probably very conservative.

Findings of Investigators.

The following significant statement was made by the Graham committee in its findings in the harness case:

No real effective efforts were made by the surplus property commission in the War Department or by the Director of Sales to sell and dispose of the surplus leather goods to the consuming public.

The practice of permitting former military officers of the United States upon getting out of the service to buy surplus supplies which they have had to do with while in the service is vicious and apt to lead to great abuses.

Other subjects investigated by the Graham committee, all of whose evidence has now been turned over to the Department of Justice and is in the hands of a special division created by Attorney-General Daugherty to handle army sales, include:

1. Sales to the War Department of enormous quantities of rotten canned salmon and the resale of much of this same salmon to the packers under conditions suggesting fraud and involving great loss to the Government and profit to the canners.
2. Charges that canned meats, canned vegetables and other surplus food supplies were deliberately held off the market by the War Department during the last Administration to keep up prices and protect the packers and canners.
3. Allegations of conspiracy and fraud in connection with the contracts for the construction of army camps and cantonments during the war.

Flagrant Salmon Case.

The salmon case is regarded as one of the most flagrant and is expected to be the second one on which the Department of Justice will take action. The evidence in the possession of the Government law officers indicates that nearly \$10,000,000 worth of canned salmon was sold to the Government during the war and that when a large part of it was found to be rotten by the Bureau of Chemistry the War Department, instead of throwing it back on the canners, resold it to them on a basis that enabled them to make a profit on the whole transaction.

The Graham committee in caustic language declared that the proper course of the War Department would have been to turn the case of the salmon canners over to the Department of Justice at once and to request the Attorney-General to prosecute them criminally for fraud and civilly to recover the money of the people received by them through their fraudulent acts.

4 GIRLS AT 'NOISY' DANCE DISMISSED BY WELLESLEY

Three Members of Graduating Class Permitted to Receive Degrees, but Are Barred From Exercises—Series of Offenses Charged.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Boston, June 15.—Wellesley College officials dismissed four girls, three of them members of the graduating class and all daughters of wealthy families, because they violated chaperon rules by attending a costume dance given in Wellesley Inn by students of the Babson Institute at Wellesley.

Police were sent to the dance—a "poverty party"—on complaint of Selectman Charles N. Taylor, living next door to the Inn. Mr. Taylor reported that the laughter and noise of the party disturbed many in the neighborhood. Some of the guests in the Inn are said to have been "shocked" by the affair, which was held a week ago last Saturday night.

Fourteen girls were present at the party—three from Pine Manor, the Dana Hall Graduate School and the remainder daughters of prominent Back Bay and Brookline families. All wore old clothes and costumes representing earlier styles.

Wellesley was stirred by the dismissal of the girls. Dean Pendleton, who has just officially notified the student body of the dismissals, said the four girls dropped had been found guilty of immoral and unbecoming behavior on other occasions.

Three of the girls dismissed, members of the graduating class, were allowed to remain at college long enough to take "exams," and have received their degrees, but will not be permitted to attend commencement exercises opening next Monday. The fourth, Wellesley girl, a junior, left school Monday and will not come back next year, it was said.

Dean Tufts to-day branded as "absolutely false" reports in circulation in Wellesley that the affair was a "drinking party."

"The party was a trifle noisy and rowdy and not the sort which measures up to the Wellesley College standard, but the stories about it were grossly exaggerated," Dean Tufts stated.

"There were nine couples at the party, a masquerade affair, which I do not approve of. It would be very unfortunate, however, if the public obtained the impression that the girls were dismissed because of this one party alone."

"The dismissal was really the climax of a college career of careless action. It was not so much that they violated the college rules as that they did not live up to the high standards set by the college and which we expect the girls to uphold. The girls dismissed have maintained this standard either in this instance or in things which they have done in the past."

"The girls were not expelled; they were dismissed. The undergraduate particularly had a very poor academic record, such as to warrant her dismissal."

PEACE COMPROMISE LODGE IS IGNORED

IS HINTED IN SENATE IN PATRONAGE GIFT

Disposition Grows to Hasten an Accomplished Fact

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, June 15.—The New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 15.

Advocates of early peace with Germany in House and Senate appear to be more anxious to reach a peace status than they are over the respective merits of the Knox and Porter resolutions on the subject, and indications pointed to-day to an early decision on the matter by the conferees.

While a deadlock is not considered impossible, due to the marked differences between the two resolutions of the House and Senate, it was learned authoritatively to-day there is a strong disposition among influential Senators to compromise, provided no essentials are sacrificed.

For instance, it is considered relatively immaterial whether the resolution follows the language of the Knox measure made by Congress April 6, 1917, or whether it takes the form approved by the House and simply declares that a state of peace exists without a formal repeal of the declaration that a state of war exists. In either event the same result is achieved.

Nevertheless, it was hinted in some quarters to-day that in the event of a failure of the conferees to reach a speedy agreement, the proposal might be made that President Harding be authorized to declare that a state of peace exists, thus taking the initiative and leaving Congress to ratify that declaration by the form of a subsequent joint resolution to be approved in both Houses.

Senators who are to take part in the conference are not to discuss the matter to-day because of the approaching task of settling the differences between the two branches. The approaching meetings of the conferees, however, led to-day for speculation as to what will be done about a formal treaty between the United States and Germany.

EXPLOSION ON U. S. SHIP KILLS TWO ENGINEERS

John T. Ritchie, New York, Is One of Victims.

By the Associated Press. London, June 15.—John T. Ritchie, aged 30, a resident of New York, and chief engineer of the American steamship Panhandle State, and John Green, aged 25, a junior engineer, whose residence is not given, were killed instantly on Sunday last when a generator on the vessel exploded. It was disclosed in a report to the United States consular authorities to-day.

Ritchie's widow lives in New York. His father is chief engineer of the steamship George Washington.

A long series of accidents aboard United States Shipping Board vessels has been reported recently. This is the second to occur aboard the Panhandle State. On May 19, while she was at Pier 7 in New York, a fire was discovered in the lower compartment of her engine room. She was towed to Jersey flats and grounded. The damage was about \$10,000. The Western Knight was towed into Charleston in distress; the Chesnut lost a blade of her propeller; the Willamette arrived in Boston with engine trouble; the Morer Victory arrived at Southampton with engine trouble; the Pocahontas damaged her propeller and had serious boiler trouble which necessitated the sending of the Coast Guard cutter Manhattan to her aid, and two fires aboard the George Washington were reported recently.

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2. Charges that canned meats, canned vegetables and other surplus food supplies were deliberately held off the market by the War Department during the last Administration to keep up prices and protect the packers and canners.

3. Allegations of conspiracy and fraud in connection with the contracts for the construction of army camps and cantonments during the war.

The Graham committee in caustic language declared that the proper course of the War Department would have been to turn the case of the salmon canners over to the Department of Justice at once and to request the Attorney-General to prosecute them criminally for fraud and civilly to recover the money of the people received by them through their fraudulent acts.

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HUGHES ASSERTS U.S. FOUGHT FOR IDEALS

Made Supreme Endeavor to Aid in Preservation of Free Institutions.

INTERESTS ARE LINKED

World Is Settling Down, but Counsels of Expediency Dominate, He Says.

MUST NOT PAWN LIBERTY

Secretary Speaks at Brown University—Sees No Questions That Are Menacing.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Providence, June 15.—"It was America, the exemplar of free institutions, aiding humanity in their preservation, that called forth the supreme endeavor. This sentiment is still with us, and from abasement we need of our economic problems, it is the aspiration of our people and their attachment to the cause of a well-ordered liberty which constitute the security in peace as they proved to be the inexhaustible source of national power in war."

"I am immersed in the activities of a public office which has a fine Brown tradition. Three of my predecessors in office were sons of Brown University. William L. Marcy, Richard Olney and John Hay. I believe that when Olney was graduated here he took for the subject of his address, 'Patriotism in Literature,' and certainly no one has put more patriotism into his literature than the great Secretary of State under President Cleveland. The principles advocated by John Hay are the postulates of the Department of State. You may remember the words of his poem at the centennial of our alma mater:

"Thus bright forever may she keep Her fires of tolerant freedom burning."

"It was the tolerant freedom that young John Hay loved which inspired the cardinal policy of the open door."

"It would not be fitting for me at this time to discuss our foreign relations. But am glad to say that the message of America is one of cordial friendship to all nations. We have no questions which mutual good will and the processes of reason cannot solve. We have no subtleties, no duplicity of meaning, no soft words to conceal a purpose of self-aggrandizement at others' expense. The only method of diplomacy we know is that of candid discussion of the merits of problems. This, we think, is the way to prosper a cause believed to be just, and we shall advance no other."

"The world is settling down, but it is not yet settled. The counsels of power and expediency still dominate as the serious problems left by the great war press for solution. This country seeks not an acre of territory by reason of its participation in the struggle that led to victory, nor do we wish any exclusive advantages in the possessions which as a result of the war have passed under new control. We simply ask that we shall not be excluded from equal privileges wherever our interests are affected. That seems to us to be a reasonable position."

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HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED

Twelve honorary degrees were conferred. The degree of Doctor of Laws was given to Baron de Cartier, Mr. Beveridge and Judge Reuben E. Walker of Concord, N. H.

President Faunce announced that the Brown Endowment and Development Fund had gone over the top by more than \$700,000. He said \$3,000,000 was the amount which the committee in charge set out to get, and thus far \$3,250,000 had been raised. Of this amount, Dr. Faunce stated, \$450,000 will be used for the building of a new memorial library to be erected in memory of the late Jesse Metcalf of this city.

"I am here," said Mr. Hughes, "by the grace of your committee, representing that structure of Brown privilege, discipline, happiness and unquarable youth which bears the stamp of the early eighties. It was the day of small things—measured in the low calculations of arithmetic in small classes and few teachers. Brown had over 275 undergraduates as far back as 1833, and there were no more in 1881. We were just before the flood. My own class was very small, as we graduated but forty-three, but I would have you believe there was rare quality."

"We have Faunce to testify to his virtue, for which no doubt he will claim credit as an exemplar. Moreover it was the day of an unsurpassed athletic renown, at least upon the diamond. Thanks to that extraordinary chum of Faunce, the redoubtable Richmond, the first great southpaw who, aided by the valiant men of '81, slew the giants of Harvard and Yale and the other Philistines of those days."

"If the faculty was small, it was choice. Let the new era match our Lincoln, Harkness and Diman. Our education too, of a precision in its own cannot multiply true friends by additions to buildings and endowments. I confess this hour has its special sadness for me, as I think of my classmates who have passed away since the last reunion, and I should not be true to myself or to you, my brethren of Brown, if I did not bring to you the memory of one—the scholar in business, the gentleman in industry, the man of refinement and inherited wealth, who bore the heavy burdens of great organization in order that he might enrich this country with an increased productivity, a civic servant with the standards of community fellowship, the first citizen of a great section of the Empire State—one whose roots ran deep in Rhode Island soil—Frederick Rowland Hazard."

"We look back to the day when this hall was first opened to welcome the graduating class of forty years ago. How alive we could judge of the abundance of national life in the development of which we were to have a part. I wonder if to-day we can look into the future with any better assurance of prevision."

"But this we may know. We have not lost this capacity for the high and unselfish endeavor which linked us in an unexampled unity and joy of service in the crisis of the great war. The springs of faith, of mutual trust, of fellowship, have not dried up. Our men did not go forth to fight for the nation as one of imperialistic designs and cunning purpose, or to protect a land where avarice might find its surest reward."

"They offered their lives, and all the energies of the country were harnessed in the supreme effort because we loved the institutions of liberty and intended to maintain them by the use of the force of the people who were struggling for the preservation of the essentials of freedom."

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UP TOWN AND DOWN

At either our Wall Street or Fifth Avenue office we are always pleased to discuss with our customers, or with those in search of a responsible financial connection, their personal or business needs in matters of banking, investment and trust.

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"They offered their lives, and all the energies of the country were harnessed in the supreme effort because we loved the institutions of liberty and intended to maintain them by the use of the force of the people who were struggling for the preservation of the essentials of freedom."

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